Table 9.   Employment settings for the RN and LPN staff nurse workforce

Facility type	Staff RNs		Staff LPNs	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
Hospital in-patient unit	185	57.1	45	16.4
Nursing home / rehabilitation	10	3.1	92	33.4
Around-the-clock setting totals:	*195*	*60.2*	*137*	*49.8*
Hospital out-patient setting	53	16.4	12	4.4
Student health site	1	0.3	0	0
Occupational health site	5	1.5	10	3.6
Solo or group medical practice	41	12.6	102	37.1
Mental health facility	2	0.6	1	0.4
Public health dept. / clinic	20	6.2	7	2.5
Home care / hospice	3	0.9	2	0.7
Other	4	1.2	4	1.4
Community-based setting totals:	*129*	*39.7*	*138*	*50.1*
Data missing	0	0	0	0
Total	324	99.9	275	99.9
χ^2 *p-value*	*0.0110*			

Note: The Chi-square test was run on a condensed table comparing around-the-clock to community-based settings.

LPN staff nurses are equally distributed between around-the-clock and community-based setting, while RN staff nurses tend to be more concentrated in around-the-clock settings. This difference in the way the two groups of staff nurses are spread across different work environments is statistically significant. Table 9 also shows that the great majority of LPNs in community-based settings are employed in medical offices.

The settings in which staff nurses are employed show some association with marital status. Table 10 shows that unmarried staff nurses -- both RNs and LPNs -- are more likely to work in around-the-clock settings than their married colleagues. The association is statistically significant for LPNs and approaches significance (assuming a 95% confidence interval) for RN staff nurses.

Table 11 reveals that when employment status is examined from within a specific setting context, the proportion of RN staff nurses employed in part-time positions is much higher than is true for LPN colleagues, and that the association is true in both around-the-clock settings and community-based settings, reinforcing the findings reported earlier in Table 6.